



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
**Borough of Mansfield**



*The frontispiece is with the kind  
permission of the  
Rotary Club of Mansfield*



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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

### SANITARY CONDITIONS

### . . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1971

BY

S. M. YOUNG

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (EDIN.), L.R.F.P. & S. (GLAS.), D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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# Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1971)

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*Chairman*

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

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*Vice-Chairman*

COUNCILLOR J. ABELL

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THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

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*Aldermen*

A. A. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

G. S. LOWERY

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*Councillors*

MRS. P. A. CALEY

T. LANCASTER

MRS. A. A. CHAPMAN

H. W. MELLORS

MRS. S. FOWKES

K. F. WILLIAMS

## Staff Changes during 1971

### RETIREMENT

Mr. H. N. EARDLEY, Chief Public Health Inspector, retired on 1.2.1971.

### RESIGNATIONS

R. I. KEY, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned on 11.6.1971.

Mrs. V. M. TIPPING, Clerk, resigned on 6.6.1971.

### APPOINTMENTS

G. SPENCER was appointed Chief Public Health Inspector on 2.2.1971.

C. KNIGHT was appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector on 1.3.1971.

M. J. DICKINSON (former Pupil Public Health Inspector) was appointed as Additional Public Health Inspector on 12.7.1971.

R. D. SMITH was appointed as Additional Public Health Inspector on 16.8.1971.

C. A. ROWLSTON was appointed as Pupil Public Health Inspector on 20.9.1971.

Miss L. B. PARKIN was appointed as Clerk/Typist on 21.6.1971.

# Public Health Staff

(as at 31st December, 1971)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>			S. M. YOUNG, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	....		Vacant.
<i>Public Analyst (Food and Drugs) (Part-time)</i>	....		E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.SC., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	....	....	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	....		C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	....	....	R. M. CHAPMAN, Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board, Diploma of Royal Society of Health in Air Pollution Control.  M. J. DICKINSON, Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.  R. D. SMITH, Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	....	....	P. J. HARRIS, C. A. ROWLSTON.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	....	....	Mrs. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Clerical Assistant</i>	....		Mrs. E. P. LEE.
<i>Clerk/Typist</i>	....	....	Miss L. B. PARKIN.
<i>Rodent Control Officer</i>	....		R. SLACK.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
REDCLIFFE HOUSE,  
RATCLIFFE GATE,  
MANSFIELD.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

### THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The Quality of Life, unlike the “quality of mercy” does not “drop like the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath.”

Any improvement in it has to be hacked out of a hostile environment and battled for increasingly strenuously against any odds that both nature and society adopt, to frustrate its achievement.

Since the Industrial Revolution up until relatively recent times and certainly in the cities and urban areas, for the majority life was of poor quality, an existence, and many people survived only in a neighbourhood of huddled hovels. Crushed by poverty, exhausted by long hours of drudgery and threatened continuously by a range of vicious communicable diseases, amongst which Tuberculosis alone, claimed some 40,000 lives annually. As recently as the 1930's and even to-day, this causes more deaths annually than any other infectious disease, an indication that, despite improved methods of treatment and control, it remains a disease not lightly to be dismissed. Diphtheria notifications also during the thirties, were in excess of 55,000 annually.

It is little wonder that the Health Authorities had an almost obsessional pre-occupation in earlier days with the prevention of communicable diseases and the eradication of slum property.

In the interval there has been progress in the control of infectious diseases and the mortality and morbidity rates have declined in the case of some diseases to almost vanishing point. Had this not been so, it is difficult to see how the National Health Service, with its present commitments and escalating budgets and staffing problems, could have survived. Nonetheless, let it not be forgotten that the threat of these diseases remains and their continued suppression is still largely dependant on maintaining high immunisation levels in the community.

Such immunisation procedures, as are available, do not just prevent the occurrence of what can be disabling and even fatal illnesses, their use improves the quality of life, by removing the

fear of living in the shadow of their unrestrained power to bring about harm, even calamity in the very young, especially and indirectly escalating the birth rate to compensate for ravages of disease to the detriment of living standards and opportunities for the young, in education and employment.

But freedom from disease, whatever its nature, in isolation, does little to improve the quality of life, if the individual is living in sub-standard property, that may well be far from being an official slum by present standards and yet lacks environmental amenities, such as design, space and form in pleasing patterns to the eye, along with internal inadequacies, that do little or nothing to enhance creature comforts, or the principles of basic hygiene.

The advent of the improvement grant schemes, both for houses and areas, clearly marks the recognition that a family home, amidst a welter of industrial and commercial accoutrements offends all the senses and detracts from the quality of life.

We should, therefore, not delude ourselves that improvement grants, however welcome and however much appreciated, as indeed they are, and transforming as they have done the living conditions of many people, are anything other than a stop-gap measure, that points an accusative finger at the housing policy failure of successive Governments, to provide sufficient new housing to meet not only the basic needs, but the rising standards of all members of the community for modern living accommodation.

Poor property, in a poor environment, remains fundamentally unattractive and unrelated to modern health requirements, because of the outdated thinking and building standards, not to mention design, employed at the time of construction, and no amount of tampering, however expensive, can alter that. A 19th century dwelling house has no place other than as a museum piece on the doorstep of the 21st century.

Moreover, as a nation seeking to remould its environment and skyline, we are bedevilled by an apparent conspiracy between architects with square eyes and "square" ideas, with their heads in the clouds, like the buildings they erect and the connivance of Central Government by the continual re-imposition of stringent financial strictures in housing construction, which condemns too many to permanent vertigo and high flat neurosis and the ever present risk of neck dislocation, should we, as is not an unnatural wish, want to "lift our eyes unto the hills," in contemplation of our surroundings.



Because we so ardently wish new buildings for living, working and playing ourselves in, is no reason to destroy or deny incorporating the best features of our architectural heritage, even with land space at a premium in high population density areas.

The day of the £10,000 local authority dwelling is already upon us and the advent of the £20,000 one is just around the corner. This we should welcome—not fear, for this is real investment for the future of our housing, in an inflationary era only housing of this calibre and built at such increased costs expressed in real terms and designed with an eye to the far future, can staunch its premature and festering disintegration into slum property, which has degraded people, stunted the health and educational performance of their children, bled our economy, blotted our landscape, blighted and crippled, mentally and physically, countless citizens for upwards of 100 years. Appreciating in value, lifting standards and yet retaining in design and environment all that is best, in blending with the landscape and national and local character—let this be the vision to-day of our future housing aims.

To emphasise the point, if it should need emphasising, look again at the Mansfield as portrayed in the frontispiece, for therein lies a town's identity, warts and all—but would we like it better faceless ?

I would like to pay tribute to the staff of the Health Department for their unremitting efforts throughout what has been a difficult period. Their unstinting efforts, largely unsung, play a major role in enhancing the quality of life for very many people. To the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. Townroe, I acknowledge a special debt of gratitude for her guidance, encouragement and support of this department's wide ranging interests, impinging as they do on almost all aspects of living. Her contribution, at all times, has been of inestimable value in the affairs of the Public Health Department.

For the unfailing interest and active concern of the members of the Health Committee, as indeed the whole Council, in all health matters pertaining to this town, I am most appreciative. With their fingers "on the pulse" of the community much is accomplished, which otherwise might never be exposed by way of needing our attention.

To your officers, my colleagues in all other departments of the Corporation, go my wholehearted thanks for their co-operation at all times.

This year marked the retirement of Mr. Eardley, Chief Public Health Inspector, after almost 32 years service with the Borough. Tribute was generously paid to his contribution by the Health Committee, and in open Council and at an informal function in the Health Department. The Chairman, Mrs. Townroe, presented, on behalf of the staff, gifts to Mr. & Mrs. Eardley as a token of esteem, and their best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

To fill the vacancy created by Mr. Eardley's retirement, Mr. Spencer was appointed to the post from 2nd February, 1971, as his successor.

S. M. YOUNG,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Statistics and Social Conditions

Area (in acres) ....	7,009
Home population (estimated at middle of year) ....	57,820
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1971) ....	20,238
Rateable value (31st December, 1971) ....	£2,267,433
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated) ....	£21,840

## Vital Statistics.

	Total	Males	Females	
Deaths ....	651	320	331	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ....				11.5
Live Births—Legitimate	830	430	400	
Illegitimate	80	39	41	
	<u>910</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>441</u>	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) ....				16.0
Legitimate	14.4			
Illegitimate	1.4			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births				8.8
	Total	Males	Females	
Still Births ....	7	2	5	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ....				7.6
Legitimate Rate per 1,000 legitimate live and still births ....				8.4
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births ....				12.5
	Total	Males	Females	
Total Live and Still Births	917	471	446	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	21	10	11	



### Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ....	23.1
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ....	25.3
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ....	0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births ....	14.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ....	12.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ....	19.6
Maternal Mortality Rate ....	0.0

### Population.

The excess of births over deaths was 259 and the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General showed an increase of 1960. There were 33 fewer deaths than in 1970.

### Births.

The live births at 16.0 per 1,000 population shows a decrease of 0.1 on the previous year. It is below the average for the last ten years which is 17.4 per 1,000 population but equal to the 16.0 quoted for England and Wales.

The illegitimate live births per cent of total live births was 8.8, a decrease of 0.1 compared with 1970. This is above the 8.0 for England and Wales.

### Deaths of Infants under One Year.

There were 21 infant deaths, which is 1 more than last year. None of the infants were illegitimate. The rate of 23.1 per 1,000 live births is higher than the 18.0 for England and Wales. To show as a comparison :—in 1899 the Medical Officer of Health had to report 124 infant deaths in the Borough.

Registered cause of death	Number of Deaths	
(a) Under one week :		
Prematurity with Respiratory Distress Syndrome ....		1
Prematurity .... ..		6
Congenital Malformation .... ..		4
	Total	11
(b) One week and under one month :		
Acute bilateral adrenal haemorrhage acute gastroenteritis .... ..		1
Congenital Malformation .... ..		2
	Total	3
(c) One month to one year :		
Bronchopneumonia .... ..		3
Dehydration and Acute Bronchitis .... ..		1
Respiratory tract infection, Veinous Sinus Throm- bosis .... ..		1
Bilateral adrenal haemorrhage, Meningococcal septicaemia .... ..		1
Congenital Malformation .... ..		1
	Total	7
	Mansfield	England and Wales
Live births per 1,000 population ....	16.0	16.0
Still births per 1,000 births, live and still .... ..	7.6	12.0
Deaths of infants under one year, per 1,000 live births .... ..	23.1	18.0
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) ....	15.4	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	12.1	10.0

Annual Rates for comparison

Birth Rate				Per 1,000 Population	
1899	....	....	....	....	34.0
1962	....	....	....	....	17.2
1963	....	....	....	....	18.4
1964	....	....	....	....	19.0
1965	....	....	....	....	19.2
1966	....	....	....	....	16.7
1967	....	....	....	....	17.8
1968	....	....	....	....	17.3
1969	....	....	....	....	15.9
1970	....	....	....	....	16.1
1971	....	....	....	....	16.0

Death Rate				Per 1,000 Population	
1899	....	....	....	....	17.6
1962	....	....	....	....	12.4
1963	....	....	....	....	11.9
1964	....	....	....	....	11.7
1965	....	....	....	....	10.9
1966	....	....	....	....	11.7
1967	....	....	....	....	11.1
1968	....	....	....	....	11.9
1969	....	....	....	....	12.3
1970	....	....	....	....	12.2
1971	....	....	....	....	11.5

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

				Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	....	....	....	16.0	16.0
Death-rate	....	....	....	11.5	11.6



## Still-births

Year						Still-births per 1,000 total births	Still-births per 1,000 population
1962	....	....	....	....	....	20.2	0.35
1963	....	....	....	....	....	18.8	0.35
1964	....	....	....	....	....	17.9	0.34
1965	....	....	....	....	....	14.0	0.27
1966	....	....	....	....	....	24.3	0.41
1967	....	....	....	....	....	22.0	0.39
1968	....	....	....	....	....	12.2	0.21
1969	....	....	....	....	....	16.5	0.25
1970	....	....	....	....	....	8.8	0.14
1971	....	....	....	....	....	7.6	0.12

## Infant Deaths

Year						Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	
1962	....	....	....	....	....	26.0	
1963	....	....	....	....	....	20.1	
1964	....	....	....	....	....	28.8	
1965	....	....	....	....	....	11.3	
1966	....	....	....	....	....	20.6	
1967	....	....	....	....	....	14.0	
1968	....	....	....	....	....	21.7	
1969	....	....	....	....	....	16.0	
1970	....	....	....	....	....	22.0	
1971	....	....	....	....	....	23.1	

## Illegitimate Children

Year						Illegitimate Birth-rate as a percentage of total births
1962	....	....	....	....	....	5.2
1963	....	....	....	....	....	5.5
1964	....	....	....	....	....	7.5
1965	....	....	....	....	....	7.4
1966	....	....	....	....	....	9.1
1967	....	....	....	....	....	8.2
1968	....	....	....	....	....	7.0
1969	....	....	....	....	....	8.0
1970	....	....	....	....	....	8.9
1971	....	....	....	....	....	8.8

# General Statistics

## Chief Causes of Deaths

(based on the International Statistical Classification)

Malignant Neoplasm	Males	Females	1971 Total	1970 Total
Mouth ....	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus ....	1	—	1	1
Stomach ....	2	10	12	19
Intestine ....	7	9	16	26
Larynx ....	—	—	—	2
Lung and Bronchus ....	33	11	44	30
Breast ....	—	14	14	14
Uterus ....	—	2	2	9
Prostate ....	1	—	1	6
Leukaemia ....	4	—	4	3
Others ....	19	24	43	32
	67	70	137	143

## Diseases of Circulatory System

### Chronic Rheumatic heart

disease ....	3	5	8	12
Hypertensive disease ....	4	6	10	16
Coronary disease ....	99	72	171	174
Other forms of heart disease	9	18	27	23
Other circulatory diseases	11	14	25	15

126	115	241	240
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## Vascular Lesions of Nervous System

....	42	42	84	111
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## Diseases of Repiratory System

Pneumonia ....	17	29	46	39
Bronchitis and Emphysema	22	11	33	44
Asthma ....	1	2	3	1
Other diseases ....	3	5	8	8

43	47	90	92
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There were four suicides in 1971, compared with seven in 1970. One female and two males died as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning and one female from narcotic poisoning due to an overdose of barbiturate and librium. The ages of these persons were 35, 40, 41 and 71 years.

Fatal accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents, but including accidents in the home, totalled fifteen compared with seven in 1970.

There were two fatal motor vehicle accidents involving Mansfield residents, compared with five in 1970.

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**National Assistance Act, 1948.**

**National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year. Several cases were successfully dealt with informally.

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**Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen.**

There were 104 examinations carried out by me during 1971.

New employees	....	....	....	....	22
Entry to Superannuation Scheme	....	....	....	....	7
Entry to Sick Pay Scheme	....	....	....	....	34
Special reports on fitness	....	....	....	....	21
Heavy Goods Vehicle Drivers	....	....	....	....	20

**Influenza Inoculation.**

Once again members of the Town Council, the staff and workmen of Mansfield Corporation were given the opportunity to have inoculations against Influenza.

As a result, quite a favourable proportion were inoculated by me during October, 1971.

There seems to be some evidence that these inoculations considerably reduced the absentee rate from respiratory infections amongst the Corporation's employees.



# Control of Infectious Diseases

## DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 759.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 1305.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1971, and during the year 739 children have been inoculated against this disease and 151 were given "booster" doses.

## SMALLPOX

272 Primary Vaccinations and 20 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1971.

## TETANUS

Tetanus injections commenced in 1962. 759 children were inoculated against this disease during 1971 and 1301 were given "booster" doses.

## POLIOMYELITIS

In all age and priority groups 788 persons received their primary vaccination and 1286 persons were given "booster" doses.

## MEASLES

During the year 619 children were inoculated against this disease.

## RUBELLA

512 children were inoculated against this disease during the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their first and second years. During 1971 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 1389 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. 59 reactors were referred to Kings Mill Hospital for x-ray examinations.

## CONTROL OF INFESTATION

### (1) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

### (2) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected disinfestation is carried out.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 70 compared with 353 in 1970.

**Measles.** 41 notifications were received during the year compared with 325 in 1970.

Year					
1962	....	....	....	....	20
1963	....	....	....	....	514
1964	....	....	....	....	118
1965	....	....	....	....	668
1966	....	....	....	....	339
1967	....	....	....	....	295
1968	....	....	....	....	353
1969	....	....	....	....	139
1970	....	....	....	....	325
1971	....	....	....	....	41

**Scarlet Fever.** Four cases of this disease were notified. No death was recorded.

Year					
1962	....	....	....	....	6
1963	....	....	....	....	12
1964	....	....	....	....	3
1965	....	....	....	....	24
1966	....	....	....	....	12
1967	....	....	....	....	19
1968	....	....	....	....	4
1969	....	....	....	....	1
1970	....	....	....	....	1
1971	....	....	....	....	4

**Whooping Cough.** One case of this disease was notified during the year compared with three notifications in 1970.

**Diphtheria.** For the twenty-second successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

**Infective Jaundice.** There were 20 cases notified.

**Food Poisoning.** No case of this disease occurred during the year.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis (Infantile Paralysis).** No case of this disease was notified during the year.



### TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years.

Year	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1899	21	6	—	—
1961	5	—	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5
1963	3	—	13	4
1964	1	2	13	—
1965	1	1	10	1
1966	1	—	7	2
1967	4	—	4	5
1968	1	—	14	4
1969	3	1	4	—
1970	—	—	5	2
1971	—	—	3	1

#### Deaths from Certain Infections.

Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	....	....	3
Tuberculosis	....	....	0

# General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

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The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(1) **Ambulance Service.**

The ambulance requirements of Mansfield Borough are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel based at the Ambulance Station on Ratcliffe Gate as part of the comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service operated by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

(2) **Home Nursing Service.**

The service is administered by Nottinghamshire County Council.

(3) **Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

Administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

(4) **Institutional Midwifery Service.**

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham ; Kilton Hospital, Worksop ; and King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(5) **Care of Illegitimate Children.**

Administered by Nottinghamshire County Council.

(6) **Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.**

Child Welfare clinics are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street and Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road County Health Clinics, Pleasley Hill School and St. Lawrence's Church Hall. A doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council. For information telephone 22541.

### (7) Immunisation Sessions.

A session for immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Measles and Poliomyelitis, is held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month, and at the Public Health Department, Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, on the last Wednesday morning in each month. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at the other County Health Clinics. For information telephone Mansfield 22541.

### (8) Family Planning Association.

Sessions are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, as follows :—

Monday	....	....	5.30 p.m. — 8 p.m.
Tuesday	....	....	9.30 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
Wednesday	....	....	5.30 p.m. — 8 p.m.

Intra Uterine Device only—

Friday	....	....	1.45 p.m. — 4 p.m.
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All these sessions are by **appointment only**. Telephone Mansfield 22541.

### (9) Cervical Cytology Clinic.

A Cervical Cytology Clinic for women of 25 years of age and upwards is held at 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. each alternate Friday at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield. Telephone 22541.

### (10) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital.

Medical Officers' sessions are as follows :—

Females	Monday	2 p.m. — 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	10 a.m. — 12 noon
Males	Tuesday	4 p.m. — 6 p.m.
	Friday	10 a.m. — 12 noon

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.



**(11) Tuberculosis.**

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at the King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

Monday	9 a.m. — 12 noon
	2 p.m. — 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday	9 a.m. — 12 noon
Thursday	9 a.m. — 12 noon

Special Clinics for employed persons (men and women) :

First Thursday in each month 5.30 p.m. — 7 p.m.

**(12) Chest Radiography Unit.**

The Unit, at Mount Street, Nottingham, is available to the public. Sessions as follows :—

Monday to Friday	9 a.m. — 5 p.m.	Males and Females
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**(13) Day Nurseries.**

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm, has accommodation for 40 children.

There are several private day nurseries and child minders registered by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

**(14) School Clinics.**

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

**(15) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.**

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

**(16) Mansfield and District General Hospital.**

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 168 beds allocated as follows :

General Surgical	....	....	....	61
General Medical	....	....	....	50
Paediatrics	....	....	....	12
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			....	45

A Private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 18 beds for medical or surgical cases.

**(17) Forest Hospital.**

With accommodation for 87 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 17 beds for dermatology and 70 beds for geriatric cases. Infectious disease cases are now admitted to Heathfield Hospital, Nottingham.

**(18) Victoria Hospital.**

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 159 beds for geriatric cases, and 117 for mental sub-normality cases.

**(19) Ransom Hospital.**

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 204 patients.

**(20) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.**

This is a hospital of 234 beds under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

**(21) Newstead Hospital.**

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 162 beds allocated as follows :

Geriatric	....	....	....	....	48
Psychiatric	....	....	....	....	56
Pre-convalescent	....	....	....	....	58

**(22) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.**

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

**(23) Registrar of Births and Deaths.**

Nottinghamshire County Council Offices, St. John Street, Mansfield. Telephone Mansfield 22551.



## Water Supplies in 1971

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On 1st October, 1963, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board came into being and the Borough of Mansfield ceased to manage its own water undertaking. Fuller information regarding the water supply of the Borough is available in the report of the Engineer and Manager to the Water Board. The following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level) and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (4) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (5) Result of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

# Housing

## HOUSING ACTS 1957-1969

### (1) Clearance Areas

During the year the Town Council made the following five Compulsory Purchase Orders, which included 24 houses and 3 lock-up shops occupied by 57 persons.

Area No. 130 Newgate Lane Compulsory Purchase Order  
1971.

Area No. 131 Ratcliffe Gate Compulsory Purchase Order  
1971.

Area No. 132 Millbank Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order  
1971.

Area No. 133 Pelham Street Compulsory Purchase Order  
1971.

Area No. 134 Newgate Lane Compulsory Purchase Order  
1971.

### (2) Individual Unfit Houses

During the year official representations were made in respect of the following two houses occupied by 5 persons :

24 and 26 George Street.

Closing Orders were subsequently made by the Town Council.

### (3) Local Authority Owned Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nil.

### (4) Demolition of Houses

During the year 56 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

### (5) Houses Closed.

Two.

### (6) Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority	....	....	163
(b) By Private Enterprise	....	....	351

# Factories Act 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ....	23	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	289	109	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ....	9	7	—	—
TOTAL ....	321	118	6	—

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Rem- edied	Referred To H.M. By In- spectors	H.M. In- spectors	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ....	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	6	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	6	7	—	—	—



## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	23	—	—	—	—	—

## Report of Chief Public Health Inspector

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Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you a report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1971. Of necessity such a report must contain the usual tables of visits made and inspections carried out ; these like all statistics tend to be somewhat dull, but they are important in as much as they show the day-to-day work of the Department and indicate the many and varied duties undertaken by your Inspectors.

In June, in co-operation with the Department of the Environment, the Town Council organised a " Home Improvement Month " and this was associated with the declaration of the Council's first General Improvement Area which is situated between Carter Lane and Skerry Hill. In spite of extensive publicity, including an exhibition, public response to the efforts to give information and arouse interest in house improvement was somewhat disappointing and did not result in a noticeable increase in the number of applications for grant. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that, due to widespread advertising in the National Press by the Government, together with the efforts made locally, the public are well aware that grants are available for home improvements. None-the-less the overall trend was for an increase in the number of applications received both for Standard Grants and Discretionary Improvement Grants with a combined total of 227 applications in 1971, compared with 195 in 1970.

Pollution, which was very much a topic during the year, takes many forms and one readily recognises the dangers from atmospheric pollution and river pollution and the risk to health from the irresponsible and indiscriminate dumping of poisonous materials. Noise is probably much less recognised as a pollutant but it is a form of pollution which is very selective in its application and effects. Those unfortunate people who live in close proximity to a source of noise or vibration can be greatly distressed by the conditions existing, whereas the more fortunate majority are inclined to overlook, or at least under-estimate, the disturbance to the health and comfort of the persons affected. During the year 13 complaints were received in the Department regarding noise and of these 11



were considered to be causing a nuisance. Complaints were due to a variety of reasons but the majority were concerned with noise from industrial premises and included such problems as the resiting of compressors, the provision of new ventilation systems or the installation of additional machinery. As the local Planning Authority is powerless to control alterations and installations that are carried out in existing industrial premises, your Officers are often faced with the task of solving difficulties which are due mainly to the close proximity of housing and industry. In such cases the answer can only be a compromise, but it is pleasing to report that all the firms involved co-operated readily to reduce noise, mainly by such methods as the erection of baffles, the insulation of compressor units and the resiting of fans. In one case, however, it was considered that the most effective remedy was to rehouse the occupiers of the houses affected and this solution was put into effect.

The implementation of the Town Council's Smoke Control Area Programme proceeded satisfactorily and the work of adapting fireplaces in Smoke Control Areas Nos. 6 & 7 was well under way by the end of the year. Unfortunately the new system of finance for local authorities laid down in Government Circular 2/70 has placed future smoke control in the category of Schedule II of the circular. This means that, in future, clean air will have to compete with other locally determined schemes involving capital expenditure for a share in the strictly limited amount of money that is allocated to the Town Council from the County Council Pool. As Mansfield is already committed to a number of very important projects, such as the provision of a new refuse incinerator with its associated district heating scheme, the extensive Central Area Redevelopment, the River Maun improvement scheme and the improvement of the sewers in the town centre, it seems most unlikely that there will be money left in the near future for smoke control.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is, that unless serious consideration is given by Whitehall to a return to the former system of providing money for clean air, it will be most difficult for the Town Council to maintain a satisfactory Smoke Control Area programme.

In the summer of 1971 the occupiers of houses on the Corporation's Bellamy Road Estate suffered a serious infestation of earwigs, many of which entered the houses, much to the distress of residents. The Department tackled the problem in the initial stage by spraying with insecticidal powders and fluids, but the infestation rapidly increased to such proportions as to be beyond the limited



resources of the existing staff and it was considered necessary to engage the services of a specialist firm with adequate manpower and equipment. Approximately 350 houses were treated by the specialist firm and the operation was quite successful and one can only hope that 1972 will not see a repeat performance.

For a considerable part of the year the Department was once again without the services of one Public Health Inspector and for a lesser period we were short of two Inspectors. This depletion of manpower and constant turnover of staff interferes with the efficient working of the Department and tends to confine activities to those immediate and important tasks which must be carried out without delay.

Despite these difficulties, the main part of the report will show that the year was a successful one and I feel that tribute is due to a young and energetic staff for their efforts and especially to my deputy, Mr. C. Knight. My thanks are due to Dr. S. M. Young for his help and advice and, in conclusion, I would like to take the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to you Madam Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee for the interest you have shown and the support you have given me during my first year of office.

G. SPENCER,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

# Sanitary Administration

Summary of the Work Done during the year 1971

## Details of Notices served and complied with

					Served	Complied with
Public Health Act Notices	....	....	....	....	198	197
Housing Act Notices	....	....	....	....	—	—
Defective Houses	....	....	....	....	168	155
Roofs	....	....	....	....	93	72
Walls	....	....	....	....	68	78
Floors	....	....	....	....	12	10
Ceilings	....	....	....	....	7	7
Windows	....	....	....	....	63	38
Fireplaces	....	....	....	....	10	11
Sinks renewed	....	....	....	....	1	3
Water supply	....	....	....	....	9	8
Rainwater Pipes	....	....	....	....	33	36
Paving	....	....	....	....	11	8
W.C.'s repaired	....	....	....	....	34	36
W.C.'s additional	....	....	....	....	3	4
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	....	22	21
Drains repaired	....	....	....	....	11	4
Other	....	....	....	....	29	12
Houses cleansed	....	....	....	....	—	—
Houses, disinfestation of	....	....	....	....	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	....	....	....	....	1	1
Offensive accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	6	7
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	32	29
Smoke nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	—	—
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	—	—
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	2	2
Noise abatement	....	....	....	....	—	—
Food and Drugs Act Notices	....	....	....	....	53	53
Factory Act Notices	....	....	....	....	6	7
Dairies	....	....	....	....	—	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices					34	30

### Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of informal notices served ....	198
Number of informal notices complied with....	191
Number of Statutory Notices served ....	16
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :	
(a) By Owners ....	10
(b) By Corporation in default of owners ....	3

### Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 24 (Drains) ....	2	—	1
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	—	—	—
Section 44 (W.C. additional)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C. repair of)	—	—	—
Section 56 (Paving) ....	—	—	—
Section 75 (Dustbins) ....	10	5	1
Section 79 (Noxious matter)	—	—	—
Section 93 (Repairs) ....	2	3	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 30 (Smoke offence)	1	2	—
Notts. C.C. Act, 1951 :—			
Section 102 ....	1	—	1
Totals ....	16	10	3



**Public Health Inspector's Visits during the Year :**

<b>General Sanitation</b>							<b>No. of Visits</b>
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	509
Tents, Vans and Sheds			....	....	....	....	—
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	109
Outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	65
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
Noise Abatement			....	....	....	....	87
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Offices and Shops			....	....	....	....	559
Pet Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	211

**Housing****Under Public Health Acts :**

Number of houses inspected	....	....	....	198
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	633

**Under Housing Acts :**

Number of houses inspected	....	....	....	479
Miscellaneous housing visits (including re-visits)	....			1198
Number of visits to houses in multiple occupation				22

**Overcrowding :**

Number of houses inspected	....	....	....	—
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	—

**Atmospheric Pollution**

Routine inspections of boiler houses	....	....	17
Smoke observations and advisory visits	....	....	187
Smoke Control Area survey visits	....	....	31
Smoke Control Area re-visits	....	....	621

**Infectious Diseases**

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	....	....	1
Re-visits	....	....	—

**Meat and Food Inspections**

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	1285
Visits to Markets	....	....	....	179
Visits to Other Premises	....	....	....	185

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following instances :—

**Food and Drugs Act 1955.**

- (1) A local milk producer was summoned on a charge of selling to the Milk Marketing Board, milk to which extraneous water had been added. He admitted to the charges and was fined £12 on one charge and £8 on the second charge, plus £11.84p costs.
- (2) A multiple firm of grocers was summoned for selling a box of rusks which were in a mouldy condition. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £10 plus £7.35p costs.
- (3) A local fish and chip shop owner was summoned for selling meat pies which were in a mouldy condition. He admitted to the charge and was fined £8 plus £3 costs.
- (4) A large bakery firm was summoned for selling a wrapped sliced loaf of bread which was in a mouldy condition. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £25 with £10 costs.

**Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.**

- (5) An ice-cream vendor was summoned in relation to a mobile ice-cream vehicle. The firm pleaded guilty to one charge and not guilty to two other charges, but the Magistrates found all charges proved and the firm was fined £30 plus £7 costs. In addition the driver of the vehicle was summoned on two charges relating to the Regulations and was fined £18 plus £7 costs.

**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.**

- (6) A local firm was summoned on two charges of failing to comply with the requirements of the Act. The firm admitted to the charges and was fined £15 plus £2 costs.

**Civic Amenities Act 1967.**

- (7) A householder was summoned for dumping rubbish on waste land. He admitted to the charge and was fined £10.

**Clean Air Act 1956.**

**Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.**

- (8) A local firm was summoned on two charges of smoke emissions in excess of the permitted periods. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined a total of £30 plus £2 costs.



# Housing Improvement and Repair

## HOUSING ACTS 1964-1969.

The Housing Act 1969 provides local authorities with a completely new approach to the payment of grants towards the cost of improving existing houses. Two important types of grants are now available to house owners :—

### (1) Improvement Grants.

These may be defined as grants towards the cost of improving dwellings other than by mere provision of the standard amenities. This type of grant, which is payable at the discretion of the local authority, is intended for works of high level all-round improvement and includes the payment of grant towards the cost of the conversion of houses or other buildings into two or more satisfactory housing units. In addition assistance may be given towards repairs which are considered necessary to make works of improvement effective. The maximum amount of grant payable is £1,000. During the year 23 applications for Improvement Grants were received and particulars of these are as follows :—

Number of applications received	....	....	....	23
Number of applications approved	....	....	....	12
Number of applications refused	....	....	....	2
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	3
Number of houses improved	....	....	....	5
Average grant per house	....	....	....	£486.11p

### (2) Standard Grants.

Standard Grants which, subject to certain conditions, may be claimed as of right, are intended to improve houses merely by providing the standard amenities that are lacking. The standard amenities under the Act are (1) a fixed bath or shower, (2) a wash hand basin, (3) a hot water system, (4) a sink and (5) an internal water closet. The maximum grant normally available is £200, although in certain circumstances, where structural works are involved, this may be extended to £450.

During the year 204 applications for standard grants were received as follows :—

Number of applications received	....	....	....	204
Number of applications approved	....	....	....	200
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	7
Number of applications not eligible	....	....	....	3
Number of applications refused	....	....	....	2
Number of houses improved	....	....	....	149
Average grant per house	....	....	....	£136.19p

### **Compulsory Improvement of Houses (Housing Act 1964 Section 19).**

During the year 13 representations were received from tenants requiring the Town Council to secure the improvement of their houses by the provision of the Standard Amenities. Particulars relating to these representations are as follows :—

Representations received	....	....	....	....	13
Preliminary Notices served	....	....	....	....	9
Immediate Improvement Notices served	....	....	....	....	5
Number of notifications received under Section 59 of the Act requiring the Town Council to purchase the property	....	....	....	....	3
Final Notices Served	....	....	....	....	—
Standard Grant applications received as a result of representations made by tenants	....	....	....	....	10
Number of houses improved to the full standard of the Act	....	....	....	....	16

### **Rent of dwellings in good repair and provided with all the Standard Amenities.**

The Housing Act 1969 provides that the owner of a house, which is subject to a controlled tenancy and which is also in a good state of repair and provided with all the standard amenities, may make application for the tenancy to be changed from Control to Regulation. This means that the rent of the house is then determined by the Rent Officer in accordance with the Rent Act 1968. The increase in rent which follows is usually quite appreciable but is subject to a maximum of 37½p per week per year phased over a period of up to 5 years.

The first step in this procedure is for the landlord to make application to the Local Authority for a "Qualification Certificate." This document certifies that a house is, or after improvement will be, up to the required standard and possesses the necessary amenities.

Details of the applications received during 1971 are as follows :

**(1) Full Qualification Certificate (Section 45).**

Number of applications received	....	....	....	152
Number of applications granted	....	....	....	71
Number of applications refused	....	....	....	60
Number of applications not eligible	....	....	....	18
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	3

**(2) Provisional Qualification Certificates (Section 46).**

Number of applications received	....	....	....	62
Number of applications granted	....	....	....	59
Number of applications refused	....	....	....	1
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	1
Number of applications not eligible	....	....	....	1



# Inspection and Supervision of Food

---

## 1. MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough :

Beasts	....	....	....	....	1505
Sheep	....	....	....	....	2786
Pigs	....	....	....	....	35492
					<hr/>
					39783
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other food surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained before processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

### Carcases Condemned.

Number	Disease	Weight	
		T.	C. lbs.
9 Pigs	Pyæmia ....	8	64
5 Pigs	Emaciation (Pathological) ....	6	92
4 Pigs	Fever ....	2	85
3 Pigs	Arthritis ....	2	66
3 Pigs	Septicæmia ....	2	5
3 Pigs	Peritonitis (Acute diffuse septic) ....	2	33
2 Pigs	Oedema ....	1	28
1 Pig	Swine Erysipelas (Acute) ....		110
1 Pig	Metritis (Acute Septic) ....	1	88
1 Pig	Pneumonia (Acute septic) ....		76
1 Pig	Moribund ....		60
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1	10 35
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned**

		Disease		Weight		
				T.	C.	lbs.
Pork	Bruising, injury and abscesses	....	....	1	4	93
Beef	Bruising and abscesses	....	....		3	108
Mutton	Bruising and abscesses	....	....			18
286 Pigs'						
Heads	Tuberculosis or abscesses	....	....	1	19	16
11 Beasts'						
Heads	Actinomycosis etc.	....	....		3	14
Edible Offals	Various diseases	....	....	10	10	38
				14	1	63

**2. OTHER FOODS.**

		Reason for Condemnation		Weight		
Article				T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Foods	Unsound	....	....	1	9	53
Frozen Foods	Refrigeration Failures	....	....	1	13	60
Meat & Meat Products	Decomposition	....	....		3	3
Fresh Fruit & Vegetables	Decomposition	....	....		1	72
Other Foods	Various	....	....		7	107
				3	15	71

### 3. TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed .....	1505	—	—	2786	35492	—
Number inspected .....	1505	—	—	2786	35492	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> .....						
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	—	—	33	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	275	—	—	146	7586	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	18.27	—	—	5.24	21.38	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	236	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	0.66	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



#### 4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 147 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations.

Details of samples taken during the year :

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Milk ....	42	—	42	—	—	—
Ice Cream ....	—	6	6	—	—	—
Double Cream ....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Margarine ....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Full Cream Milk Food ....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Apricot Yoghurt ....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Low Fat Spread ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Full Cream Milk Chocolate ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairy Butter Mints ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Irish Recipe Sausage ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage ....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Beef & Pork Sausage ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Liver Sausage ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausage ....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Minced Meat ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls ....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Beef Spread ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pease Pudding ....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cornish Pasties ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beefburgers ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Moravian Sausage ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Irish Stew ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beefburgers, Beans and Sausages ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Dripping ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Banana Flavour Cream Soda ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jaffa Orange Drink ....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemonade ....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Strawberry Flavour Cream Soda ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Drink ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Drink with Glucose ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bitter Ale Concentrate ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Punch ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple Dash ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Limes with Glucose ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar Coated Peanuts ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blue Bird Big Six ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rock ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Snap ....	—	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued*

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Strawberry Jam ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mamade Seville Oranges ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Marmalade ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Canadian Honey ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberries in Syrup ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Evaporated Pears ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Salad ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
$\frac{1}{4}$ Dill Pickles ....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Salad Cream ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire Relish Sauce ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Sauce Mix ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cider Vinegar ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Mix ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Garlic Powder ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paprika ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ready Dinner ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plum Pudding ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Instant Mashed Potatoes ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ready Cooked New Potatoes ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dark Soft Brown Sugar ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Sandwich ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Baby Cough Linctus ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream B.P. ....	—	2	2	—	2	2
Menthacol Hot Drink ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kompo for Colds ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda B.P. ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
E.G. Formula ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Imperial Mints ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar BPC ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Thyme ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Iron Brew ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Brandee ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total ....	71	76	147	—	4	4

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED  
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST**

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
48	Lemonade	This product was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953	The Public Analyst's observation was referred to the appropriate authority in whose area the firm manufacturing this article is situated. The necessary amendments to the labelling of this article have been made
81 82	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	Sample No. 81 was alleged to have caused inflammation when used. Sample No. 82 was a control sample. Both were reported by the Public Analyst to be seriously deficient in zinc oxide.	The Analyst's report was referred to the Food & Drugs Authority in whose area the preparation is manufactured.
83	$\frac{1}{4}$ Dill Pickles	This product was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953	This sample was part of an imported consignment. The information was referred to the Port Health Authority concerned.



## FOOD COMPLAINTS.

During the year 55 complaints were received in the Department with regard to food purchased in the Town. All of the complaints, most of which were not of a serious nature, were thoroughly investigated and it was considered necessary to institute legal proceedings in only three instances. Details of these prosecutions are given elsewhere in the report.

## MILK SUPPLY

### Gerber Testing of Milk.

During the year 108 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in the Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated wholesale supplies, coming into the town and enables the Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing only the procedure of formal sampling.

### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register ....	....	....	....	2
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	....	....	....	3
Number of Inspections during the year	....	....	....	18

### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

#### (a) Number of Licences issued

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences ....	....	....	....	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Pasteurised " Licences	....	....	....	85
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk ) " Sterilised " Licences	....	....	....	68
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Ultra-Heat treated "	....	....	....	6
Licences ....	....	....	....	

### (b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests

During the year 256 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examinations of these samples appear in the following table.

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	190	190	—	188	2	—	—
Sterilised	66	—	—	—	—	66	—

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles

During the year 72 samples of milk bottles were taken from the bottle washing plants at local dairies and these were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, for bacteriological examination. All the samples submitted were reported to be satisfactory.

### Brucella Abortus

No raw milk is sold by retail in the district and no samples were taken for this purpose.

### Ice Cream

#### Bacteriological Examination of samples

During the year 11 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the methylene blue test. The table below gives the result of these tests.

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	9
2	2½ to 4 hours	1
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	1

**N.B.** The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.



6.--FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

TYPE	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Total No. of premises	No. of Inspections
Bakehouses	7	7	7	7	30
Butchers' Shops	46	46	46	46	100
Butchers' Preparation Rooms	35	35	35	35	57
Cafes and Restaurants	35	35	35	35	104
Confectioners	56	56	56	56	73
Fried Fish Shops	30	30	30	30	75
Grocers	183	183	183	183	276
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24	24	24	24	26
Hotel Kitchens	9	9	9	9	4
Hawkers Premises	20	20	20	20	18
Licensed Clubs	31	31	31	31	27
L. A. Homes—Kitchens	6	6	6	6	12
Off-Licensed Premises	18	18	18	18	7
Public Houses	62	62	62	62	47
School Kitchens	30	30	30	30	21
Staff Canteens	45	45	45	45	41
Wet Fish and Poultry	5	5	5	5	2
Miscellaneous Food Premises	14	14	14	14	8

N.B.—Regulation 16 requires the provision of hand-washing facilities with hot and cold water.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food or equipment.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

At the 31st December 1971 there were 718 premises registered under the Act and this represents an increase of 11 during the year. 38 new registrations were received and all of the premises involved received a detailed initial inspection. 286 shops and offices received one general inspection during the year and a further 133 premises received two or more general inspections. As a result of these 559 inspections, 34 informal notifications were issued in order to secure compliance with the Act.

In addition to the general inspections 102 visits were made to premises in connection with the compliance of the requirements of the informal notifications.

The following tables give details of the notifications served and complied with during the year 1971 :—

Class of Premises	Notifications served	Notifications Complied with
Offices ....	6	6
Shops (Retail) ....	25	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ....	—	1
Catering Establishments	3	1
Staff Canteens ....	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots ....	—	—

**Nature of Contraventions**

		Notifications served	Notifications complied with
Cleanliness	S. 4	12	12
Overcrowding	S. 5	1	1
Temperature	S. 6	4	2
Ventilation	S. 7	4	5
Lighting	S. 8	1	2
Sanitary Accommodation	S. 9	6	6
Washing Facilities	S. 10	3	3
Drinking Water	S. 11	—	—
Clothing Accommodation	S. 12	—	—
Seating	S. 13	—	—
Eating	S. 15	—	—
Floors, Passages, Stairs	S. 16	14	14
Dangerous Machines	S. 17	1	5
First Aid	S. 24	13	7
Miscellaneous (including provisions of Abstract)		29	21

Most of the contraventions noted were of a minor nature and were quickly remedied. It was considered necessary to institute legal proceedings in only one instance during the year.

**Accidents**

There were 21 notifications received during the year and all of these referred to non-fatal accidents. It is the practice of the Department to investigate all accidents, even where it is obvious from the notification that the reason for the accident was not due to neglect or a contravention on the part of the employer.



### Details of Accidents Reported

<i>Workplace</i>	<i>No. Fatal</i>	<i>Rep'd Non- Fatal</i>	<i>Total No. Investi- gated</i>	<i>Action Recommended</i>			
				<i>Prosecu- tion</i>	<i>Formal Warning</i>	<i>Informal Advice</i>	<i>No Action</i>
Offices ....	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Retail Shops ....	—	15	15	—	—	15	—
Wholesalers/Warehouses ....	—	3	3	—	—	3	—
Catering Establishments open to Public/Canteens	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Fuel Storage Depots ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ....	—	21	21	—	—	21	—

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

There are eight premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year five samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted for examination and all of these were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During the year 13 complaints of noise nuisance were received and investigated by the Department. Appropriate action was taken in each case and details are given in the following table :—

<i>Number of :</i>	<i>Industrial Premises</i>	<i>Commercial Premises</i>	<i>Roadworks, Construction Demolition etc.</i>	<i>Domestic Premises</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Cases complained of ....	6	1	2	2	2	13
2. Cases Investigated ....	6	1	2	2	2	13
3. Nuisances confirmed ....	5	1	2	1	2	11
4. Nuisance remedied informally ....	5	1	2	1	2	11
5. Abatement notices served	—	—	—	—	—	—



### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification .....	17	185	184	386	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats .....	11	120	70	201	1
(b) Mice .....	6	65	114	185	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.....	17	59	46	122	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats .....	17	49	27	93	1
(b) Mice .....	—	10	19	29	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections .....	150	521	902	1573	4
Number of infested properties .....	34	244	230	508	2

## RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS

Three rodent control treatments were carried out in the main sewers during the year, details of which are given below. All the treatments produced satisfactory results and baiting was continued until all evidence of rodent infestation had ceased.

### Initial Treatment

POISON USED	—	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	
BAIT	—	Sausage Rusk (damp)	
Number of baits laid	....	....	.... 214
Number of baits showing complete takes	....		25
Number of baits showing partial takes	....		22
Total poison baits laid	....	....	47

### Maintenance Treatment

POISON USED	—	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	
BAIT	—	Sausage Rusk (damp)	
Number of baits laid	....	....	.... 127
Number of baits showing complete takes	....		10
Number of baits showing partial takes	....		40
Total poison baits laid	....	....	50

### Follow-up Treatment

POISON USED	—	WARFARIN	
BAIT	—	Ground Wheatmeal	
Number of baits laid	....	....	.... 61
Number of baits showing complete takes	....		4
Number of baits showing partial takes	....		41
Total poison baits laid	....	....	45





